EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Official Report of a Southern Senatorial THE OUTRAGES OF THE ENEMY. From the Proceedings of the Confederate Congress, Fri-

day, M y 1.] Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee of Thirteen, ppoint: 1 at the last session to collect and report outrages a persons and property committed by the public enemy. in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, reported in pert, and asked leave to continue their labors during the ed by the death of Mr. Preston be filled

in the persons and property of our citizens, in violation he rules of civilized warfare and the rights of humaniak leave to report—hat they have received statements of wrongs, injuncted of the confederacy—Akabama, Arksussas, Northolms and South Carolina—and that these embrace y a small part of what has been suffered by our citis in those States. But those statements show that invaders have been unterly regardless of every prince of inwind warfare, every procept of the Christian recommended to the statements show that invaders have been unterly regardless of every prince of inwind warfare, every procept of the Christian recommended to the control of preparty for the statements, make almost meaning the control of preparty for the control of the con

bother session of Congress, when they may make a final port. In conclusion the committee feel warranted in saying at the conduct of the war on the part of our encouries as not exhibited the moderation, the forbearance, the hivalrous courtery, the magn ministy or Christian chatty which the spirit of the age deraunds and which the ractics of civilirel nations for several conturies less past as generally illustrated. It has been a war not more gainst our married men and helpless and innocent comen and children. It has been prosecuted to lessings not only only or means of another the committee our means of defence, has our means of sub-intence also; not only to rob us of our weasons and armor, but of our food and raiment; not only to enquer but to exterminate. It has been awar not only ugainst the bodies but against the spirit of our people also; her souls have been tortured by all the base arts of owardid despotance; by sub-jecting them to issuits and humiliations, as if the very slaves of their commits; by wholes the the order of the commits; by wholes the proports to those within their lines, and who were out after the their fellow sliggers beraily despective the consequence of the communication with dead or absent kindred; by a reports to those within their lines, and who were out from communication with their client citizens be at them of repeated defeats and disasters attending aborn arms, and of our concessions of the hopoleests of our cause; by descrating graves, churches, a other sacred places; by destroying things aich to soft add to means of hostility, but a only useful in peace, and serve to promote a common and perpotain interests of mankmd. In abort, has been presented as if with the fell purpose of subjusting both the bodies and souls of our people, or of exastenting and exterminating them. It has been a war seating and exterminating them, it has been a war seating and exterminating them. sexes, and against all classes of society; against both political, moral and religious sentiments of our people; against their boner and their public affections; against whatever has hitherto been deemed sacred, incidensive and exempt from locality by all drillingd nations. It has been conducted so as to insult while they injured, to exhibit towards us contempt as well as hatred! It has been conducted so never to have peace with us, or expected us never to hold in future any equality with them. Its prespective policy has not been to restore the Union, or to have any future commerce or intercourse with us as independent and friendly States. They disdain to conclidate, and design to subjugate or exterminate our people.

they distant to conclinate, and design to subjugate or ex-erminate our people.

The committee ask leave to sit during the recess of ourress, that they may continue the prosecution of their luties and may make further report at the next session. They suggest that this report and the scoempanying apers be filed for the present in the office of the Secre-

This Board met last evening at five o'clock, Alderman

THE RUSLET STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

A communication was received from Samuel Donaldson, assignee of the Hackley contract, stating that he was ready to proceed with the work of cleaning the streets when the city authorities comply with the terms of the contract. Referred.

A res lation was presented by Aklermen FARLEY and adopted, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to prepare an ordinance for the relief of the families of volunteers.

A statement from the Comptreller shows that, on the 16th of May, there was a balance in the county treasury to the amount of \$2,02,000 70 Becoupts 389,462 47 Total \$2,395,472 17
Payments 533,643 57

THE PATANCION OF CENTRAL PARK. tending the limits of the Central Park in accordance with the provisions of the Legislature. The matter was opposed by several members. Alder-man Hanny said that the ordinance provided for paying the owners of property around the park one million of dollars, whereas the property was agreesed at \$175,000. The ordinance was ultimately adopted by a vote of 12 to 4.

The report of the Committee on National Affairs, in tayor of paying the sum of \$14,470 for the reception of the First, Fourth, and Fi th regiments, and the teneral of Colonol Ringgold, was adopted by a vote of 15 to 1, Alderman Fox voting in the negative. The principal term was \$13,162 to Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, for he dinners.

tom was \$15,102 to ar. Settom, of the Astor House, to the disners.

A resolution was presented authorizing the Committee on Naturnal Affairs to tender a public reception to the New York regiments on their return, at a cost put to exceed the sum of \$3,500 each. Carried.

Alderman Hall, offered a resolution proposing to give one general reception to all the returning volunteers.

Lost.

After disposing of some routing business, the Board adjourned to Ehresday \$6.5 o'clocks.

# Court'of General Sessions, Before City Judge McCunn.

May 18.—At the opening of the Court of General Sessions this moroing, before City Judge McCann, the Grand Jurers who had been discharged for two weeks, again assembled and were discharged for the term, there being one panel still in session in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

one panel still in Season in the Court of Cyer and avmiper.

Excited Williams was then tried on an indictment for
plomious assent and battery, which charged him with
having assaulted William J. Fisher, of 544 froome street,
on the 31st of January, last, when he attempted to ent
him with a carving halfe. The jury brought in a verdict
of mility of assault and battery.

The moliton to release on bail Jolia Curtis, a woman indicted for abspirting from the store of Mesers. Canfin,
kents & Co., was decided without projudies to the action

#### THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

George The First-Ilis Election, Family and Competitors for the Throne, &c. On the 30th of March the National Assembly of Greece sitting in council at Athens, unanimously voted and pro-claimed Frince William Fordinand Adolphe George— second son of Frince Christian of Denmark and brother of the Princess of Wales—constitutional King of the Greeks, under the name and title of George the First. It was also voted that a deputation of three members, chosen by the Assembly, should proceed to Copunhagon and offer the crown to the Prince in the name of the Greek nation, and that the proceedings of the Chamber should be tele-graphed immediately to the Consul General of Greece in London, and the other-representatives of the kingdom is Europe, by M. Mavrocordato, the Minister of Foreiga Affairs. ouncil at Athens, unanimously voted and pro-

The Logislature stipulated that the new King amount an-neunce himself to the people as a non-Catholic in re-ligion—which he is—but that his successors should be taught the profession of the doctrines of the orthodox Greek church. All those preliminaries having been com-plied with, and the required loyal piedges having been given, George the First may be very reasonably accepted by the world at large as King of the Greeks, more par-ticularly in the absence of any open opposition on the part of the great Powers of Europe to his assumption of the throne.

May, 1842. She has had six children. The new King of the Greeks has thus one brother and four sisters, vis:—
Prince Christian Frederic, born 30 of June, 1943.
Princess Alexandra Caroline (Princess of Wales), born 1st of December, 1944.
Princess Dagmar Maria, born 20th of November, 1847.
Princess Thyra Amelia, born 20th of September, 1988.
Princess Waldemar, bosn 27th of October, 1886.
The candidateship of Prince George of Denmark for the throne of Greece was brought about in a very sudden, and, to his family, unexpected manner, and he has been quite successful over nine other aspirants to the throne—one of them being Prince Alfred of England—just as we have sometimes seen, during a "sorub race" for the Pre-

Victoria.

His son has been elected King of the Greeks, and should his daughter, the Princess Dagmar, be married to the eldest son of the Casr Alexander, she will stand in the

aumo relation to the throne of Russia that her sister oc-cupies to that of England.

This shows remarkable progress for a branch of the Danish royal family which is barely ten years old; for in reality the law of succession which was elicited by the treaty of May, 1852, was not in force until 1853, when the family of Prince Christian received the title of royal highness.

family of Prince Christian received the title of royal highness.

No European Power has as yet expressed any dissent from the election of George the First, although as King of the Greeks he may enjoy a reversion of the throne of Denmark, should his father and eldest brother die, just as Prince Aifred, of England, might be called to that of England should his mother and the Prince of Wales be out off. England is satisfied, of course, with the choice of the Greek people; Russia approves of it, and it is thought that Napoleon sees no reason to object to the exalisation in Greece of a family whose parent State can hardly ever be powerful enough to exercise an inconvenient influence in the East, while he may see it produce the immediate separation of the Ionian Islands from the rule of England, a great number of Deputies of the Ionian Parliament having just promutgated the following decla ration:—

ration:—
The undersigned, Deputies of Corfu, seeing the moment approach when the national restoration of the Seven intends in about to be realized, feel it to be their duty, in order to prevent any false interpretation, not to cent to repeat that the ardeol desire and the general and unchangeable will of the people whom they represent has been and still is their annexation to free Greece, whatever may be the fate reserved by the Most High for the Greek nation.

Should this constitutional agitation in the Ionian Islands lead to any decided result, Napoleon may enjoy the satisfaction of beholding England's power in the Mediterranean considerably lessened by the revolution in Greece.

The interests of the different royal dynasties of Europe Indiced a very active canvass for the throng of Greece, there being at one time no less than nine candidates for

there being at one time no less than nine candidates for the crown in the field. We give the titles and claims of these gentlemen, in order that the readers of the Herato may be able to refer to them, should the Panish prince by any means fail in making his title good, when they would all, no doubt, come out again. They read in

order thus:—

Pirst.—Prince Gregory Ipsilanti, a scion of the family that did much towards the success of the Grock revolution of 1821-8. Nobedy knows him in Greece, and has own countrymen have forgotten him. It is said that he has no talent as a ruler.

Scoom — The links Nicholas, of Nassau, a person wholly new to the Greeks. He is German, and would not be accepted.

### THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

The Administration Condemned by Its

The Administration Condemned by Its on a Organs.

[From the Evening Post, May 14.]

Bennstipe And Vallandigham.

General Burnstide's resionse to the Circuit Court, from which a writ of habsas corpus was asked in the case of C. L. Vallandigham, arrested for treasonable words spoken, and tried by a military commission, is published on another page. It is so patriotic in spirit, so decided in its expressions of loyalty, and so nobly bodd in taking the responsibility, that we almost dislike to question its propriety. Yet, we think dangerous fallacies run through it which ought to be exposed. General Burnside will himself be among the first to rectify his positions as soon as it is made maritest to him that they are wrong.

He assumes that because he and fiss soldiers may not indulge in "wholosale criticisms of the policy of the government," because it would be an offence in him and his officers to undermine the confidence of the men in the porfect wisdom and integrity of the administration, therefore no citizen has a right to utter such criticisms. But he forgots that persons "in the military and naval services of the United States" are subject to military law, while the ordinary citizen is subject exclusively to civil haw. Hittary law is a part of the law of the land as much as the civil law; but it is applicable only to a particular class, and administered only by special tribunds. Boldiers in service, cadets at West Polit, servants of officers and citizens within the actual lines of the army may be guilty of offences orcated by that law and tried by its courts; but we doubt whether it can be extended to others in any case. Mr. Vallandigham does not belong to either of these categories.

Neither does it seem to us that martial law, as it is called by the English and American writers, and the case of single when the proper is not in the part of Amedinary guiradictions, when the proper is the continuity when he were provided and in the proper is not interested to these order of the committer of the strong hand of t in her advocacy of George the First.

CAVALIET: Ire Historit, Management and Uses in Wan. By J. Roemer, LL.D., late an officer of the Netherlands Cavalry. 8vo., 516 pages, with illustrations. D. Van Nostraud, New York. This work is one of a series of fine military books that has been produced by this house, and in point of dypography, binding and general getting it up will rank well with almost any house in the trade. The subject that gave rise to the production of the book is one of the deepest interest at this particular time, insamuch as the value of cavalry as an important arm of the service has been a matter of great dispute during the present war. The author having been an officer of high rank in the Netherlands cavalry gives him nome degree of experience necessary for an impartial judgment as to the merits or demerits of the cavalry branch of the service, and he also quotes from military authorities to substantiate his theory. He points out why some countries should have more or less of cavalry than others, and often instances where the work of whole campaigns has been entirely lost through the want of a sufficiency of that brave and noble arm. "If at the days of Lutsen and Bautzen," said Napoleon, "I had had sufficien cavalry, which he estimates at 99,000 regulars and over 109,000 irregular troops, such as Cossacks, Calmucks, do. He enters into a clear and comprehensive consideration of strategy and tacties, keeping the cavalry containing in view; he treats upon rilled frearms, and how they affect the efficiency of mounted troops; he elaborates on the value of a cavalry charge, and shows now Jena and Ligny were lost for want of cavalry reserves, and after particularizing the field service of cavalry, enters upon a full and interesting historical sketch of the organization of that arm from the early ages of the Egyptians to our own time. He winds up his book with a valuable treaties upon horses, their management and defects, and how goed ones may be known by almost the uninitiated. The book is made the m

which can very wear manage its own amairs. But a republic lives abose in its fidelity to the sentiments of the whole nation.

Abuses and licenses of course adhere to this unlimited freadom of public criticism; but these are apparently inseparable from the use, and without the public we should scarcely have the use, and without the public we should scarcely have the use. It is a question, too, who is to draw the line between the use and the abuse outside of the couris satablished for the detection and punishment of all offences. If Vallandigham's peuce monosance is treasonable, may not Greeley's be equally so? If he cannot arraign the conduct of the war, can Mr. Schalk, who has written a book on sessivery which is the severest arraignment of it yet printed! If he may not question the justice of the superhuman military abilities of General Halleck? We know it may be eated that his motives are bad and treasonable, while these of the others are loyat; but fribunals and commissions canned inquire into motives. Deeds are tangible, but not thoughts.

Our article is already too long, or we should like to add a line of the punishment meted out to this Westorn demaggue. He has been sentenced, it is said, to two years' confinement to the Tortugas Islands. B is a penalty which will make his amenty, and come has old friends and others to carnest expressions of sympathy. He ought merely, at most, to have been sain to us, if no read great gain to them. Nor, suppening the rightfulness of the jurisdiction, could say one have complained of a sentence which mercifully contines the culprit to the agreexbes could be the mercifully contines the culprit to the agreexbes could be the culprit to the agreexbes could be the culprit to the agreexbes could be a complained of a sentence which mercifully contines the culprit to the agreexbes could be a could be a could be a country to the agree.

[From the New York Tribune, May 15.]

Of books of practice, as a general rule, the last is the best. To this rule the present production is not an exception. The author is a practicing lawyer, industrious and painstaking, and the book cannot but be useful it every law office. It furnishes an additional illustration of the hopelessness of framing a law so simple and so explicit as to be self-interpreting. The Code of Procedure, consisting itself of less than five handred sections, has elicited in the fifteen years of its existence a library of commentaries, and, as Mr. Whittaker shows by the list immended to his relumes, those are already unwards of

out the first day's experiment. He would be shot by the first robel that could obtain a loaded musice, and that would be the end of him. Sending copporheads down to Jesticon, where they have speeches only on the side of "the powers that be," would set a dozen such tongues wagging for every one so silenced. Beside, "carrying coals to Newcastle" has never been considered politic nor statemanlike.

Mr. Vallandigham wants to run for Governor of Ohio nest fail, and we hope he will. Now that the soldiers are to wite we couldn't have a better democratic candidate; and, as Gen. Burnside has probably secured his nomination, we pray the President to pardon him and turn him loose. He can be so useful Lowhere else as speaking through the State of Ohio.

The Vallandigham Meeting.
TO THE RDITOR OF THE BERALD.
In your report of the Union square meeting of May 18, it is stated that "the editor of the Abend Zeitung made a lengthy address." See. Will you please to correct this mistake. It was the editor of the New Yorker Journal, a democratic evening paper, not of the Abend Zeitung, a republican paper, who made the above address.

HERIMANN RASTER.

The Massachusetts Negro Soldiers.
PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE COLORED REGISTERS OF GOVERNOR ANDREW, ETC., ETC.

Bosrow, May 18, 1863.
The colored regiment, now full, at the camp in Readville, known as the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, was to-day presented with regimental colors. The ceremonies were impressive and interesting. The flags, four in number, comprised a national flag, presented by the young colored ladies of Boston; a national ensign, presented by the follored Ladies' Relief Society; an embiarnatic banner, presented by the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, friends of the regiment, and a flag presented by the relatives and friends of the interest Putnam. The regiment formed in hollow square, when prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Grimes. Governor Andrew then presented the flags in an eloquent speech. He spoke of the exceptional character of the regiment as marking an ora in the history of the war, the Commonwealth, the country and humanity. He was identified with the regiment, and stood or fell us a man and a magistrate with the history of the regiment. The men of this regiment, had now given them an opportunity to labor for a whole

THE ARRESTED PRIME FRIGHTED IN NEW JESSEY.—At the last meeting of the Board of Chosen Fresholders in Hudson country, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the Court of Oyer and Terminer now in section in this country, he requested to call a grand jury especialty to investigate charges against persons now in the country juil for participating if a price fight, by aiding, shetting and being present at the name.

About thirty of the persons arrested, amongst whom a call in he two solumns. were admitted by he

## THE NAVY.

The United States gamboat Seneca, Lieutenant Commander William Gibson, from Pert Royal, S. C., arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard konday afternoon. The Seneca is one of the twenty-three, regular navy built serew gunboats, and first went out with the expedition against Port Royal in the fall of 1861. She has ever since sorew gusboats, and first went out-grith the expedition against Port Royal in the fail of 1851. She has ever since been attached to the South Atlantic Blookading squadron, having been North but once since—last September—when she was at the New York Navy Yard for several weeks. During the past winter the Seneca has been employed in blookading duty on the South Carolina and Georgia coast. Buring the menths of January and February she was in the Ogeochee river, Ga., watching the Nashville, and took part in the four or five engagements with Fort McAllister. On the evening of the 37th of February the Seneca had the satisfaction of chasing the Nashville aground under the guns of Fort McAllister, where at daylight the next morning the fron-cad Montauk succeeded in destroying her. The Seneca goes to Philadelphia for repairs to her machinery, which will probably detail her several weeks. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commander—William Gibson.

Acting Master and Escutive Officer—Heavy Vaugha.

Acting Master George H. Wood.

Employers—Second Assistant, Joseph Waters; Third Assistants, Thomas Lynch, H. H. Burritt, R. T. Senuett.

Acting Master & Master—Fedward W. Pinke, G. E. Guiver.

Outstern's Offerk—John H. Baker.

Par waster's Master—Fedward W. Pinke, G. E. Guiver.

Outstern's Check—John H. Baker.

Par waster's Master—Fedward W. Prike, G. E. Guiver.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Bowen, who west out as executive officer of the Seneca, was detached and ordered to the iron-clied Nantecket before leaving Port Boyal.

converted into a gunboat for river use. She carries two
gues of large calibre.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga—12 guns—has
one on her trial trip. Hampton Roads is said to be her
destination. The following is a list of her officers—
Copylain—John De Camp.

Licutement Commender—B. B. Taylor.

Licutement of Ordnonce—F. R. Smith.

Burguen—S. Kennedy.
Paymod er—H. M. Dennison.

Acing Master—A. E. Hunter.

Fasigne G. F. R. Wappenhaus, W. F. Ohase.

Master's Mater—K. F. Strong, J. B. Means, Thos. G.
Reigners—Chief, Thos. J. Jones; Acting Pirst Assistant, D. C. Chester: Second Assistant, H. C. Mclivane;
Third Assistants, W. A. Powors, John G. Kafer, Geo. A.

Baker, R. E. Halmey.

Bootingin—H. E. Barnes.

Genmer—Joseph Smith.
Captain's Clerk—Robert Dennison.

Surgeon's Elevard—Wm. Vickers.

An orderly sergeant, two corporals and twelve marines

An orderly sergeant, two corporate and twelve marines compose her guard. She carries a crew of two hundred and forty men.

Mr. Reeder, the designer and draughtsman; Mr. Kir the party who superintended the putting in of the angine and one of the superintendents of the navy, will account

special service:—
Commander—George M. Ransom.
Acting Matter and Executive Officer—Dudley E. Taylor.
Acting Assistant Surgem—Samuel P. Quimby.
Acting Assistant Paparaster—John S. Malfary.
Acting Environ—Heary G. Macy, G. W. Williams, Edward D. Pett-ngill.
Acting Matter's Nates—John A. French, Granvine W. Forg. Renjamin F. Machuire.
Guenter—James H. Addison.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Nathan C. Bates; Acting See and Assistant, Frank Henderson; Acting Third Assistants, Robert B. Dick, Thomas Brooks, Charles Spongberg.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Nathan G. Bates Acting Sec and Assistant, Frank Henderson; Acting Thir Assistants, Robert B. Dick, Thomas Brooks, Charles Spong berg.

Commander's Cierk—James Gainett.

Paymanter's Cierk—Francis Felix.

Surgeon's Steard—H. E. Rothe.

Vanpansur, 14.—The Vanderbits sailed from Fortun
Island April 23, in search of the rebel privateers. DAYLIGHT.—Annexed is a tist of the officers attached to the United States steamer Doylight, which arrived at

Acting Master Commanding—Francis S. Wells,
Acting Master and Econolise Officer—John H. Gle
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Fred, M. Dearborne,
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Henry M. Rogers,
Acting Ensign—Wm. H. Ponfield.
Acting Ensign—Wm. H. Ponfield.

The Daylight is bere for repairs.

The Daylight is here for repairs.

Our Iron-Clad Navy—The New River Irou-Clads—Description of the Cohoes, Building at Green point—Fourteen More Iron-Clads to Be Built, &c.

The Navy Department has just issued the contracts for a batch of fourteen new iron clads on the Ericason plan, which are intended for river service. We would not at this time enter into the details of their description.except we have the best authority for knowing that officials of foreign Powers are already familiar with their plans, &c. Mr. T. F. Rowland, of the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, has contracted for one, to be called the Cohoes, and, as the remaining thirteen are to be built from the same drawings, a description of her will suffice for al of them.

the same drawings, a description of her will suffice for al of them.

In general appearance above the water line they will not differ from the vessels of the Montauk class: Sut in detail they are materially different, being constructed to obviste some of the deficiencies of the former class.

These new vessels will be two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, forty feet in breadth, and nine feet in depth. They will have one turret, in which will be placed two eleves-inch guns, or perhaps two rifled guns, two hundred-pounders. The hull of the vessel is divided, so that in fact there are two distinct bulls, but fastened together so as to leave an opening of two feet between each hull. This space is to be used as a water tank, which, when in action, will be filled with water, and add doubly te the security of the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines. By letting the water into the tank the vessel is also submerged, so that but very little of her deck is left.

of the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines. By letting the water into the tank the vessel is also submerged, so that but very little of her deck is left out of the water.

Outside of the iron skin which forms the outboard side of the hull proper is the wood backing or cushion for the armor plates, which are four inches in thickness. The backing is four feet thick, running down even with the bilge of the vessel, and is the midship section and in the wake of the boilers and engines the backing is six feet thick; and, if by any possible means this could be penetrated, there are fourteen water-tight compartments in the tank, which would provent any accident.

The wooden deck is fifteen inches thick, and is solid, having no beams and carlings, as in the old style of iron-clad batteries; and over this deck is put the armor, which is two inches in thickness; and it is not unlikely that a mortar-proof deck may be laid over all this. The deck has a crown of twenty one inches, which is four times greater than that of the old iron-clads.

The vessels are to be curnished with two boilers and two independent engines, which work two screw propellers. Their speed will be about nine knots, and, having two screws, they will be handled with greater colority than a vessel with one screw.

There is but one ovenhang in these new vessels, and that is the after one, which protects the propellers and rodder. The quarters for the officers and over will be fitted up tastefully, and it is to be hoped as substantial and comfortable as Captain Ericason fitted up his Monitor batteries.

Oaptain Ericason is not interested in this batch any more than to suggest any new improvements which his active and fertile brain may suggest, his time and asternition being devoted to furthering the existence of war in building two of the most magnificent cosm iron-decks ever constructed. The new river iron-clude will herem

menced as soon as possible and herried to completion.
We have need of them; and although foreign Fowers may think our iron-clade a fallure, and that we are running mad over them, the time will come when they will find although we build slow wooden ships, that we can't be beat in our navy of invulnerable iron-clade.

New Waoden Vessels.

The following wooden vessels have been ordered to be constructed without detay:-

The number of guns of the navy at the present time is over three thousand, and will be largely augmented by the armament of the new tron-clade in process of construction. The obsracter of the guns in use at the present time is materially changed, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders being superseded by nino-moh and cleves-inch guns, so that the weight of broadsides is, in

Order:—
Surgeons, paymasters, naval constructors, chief en gineers, chapiaina, prefessors of mathematics, passed as sistant surgeons, secretaries, essistant surgeons, secretaries, essistant surgeons, secretaries, essistant surgeons, secretaries, essistant surgeons, santistant engineers, third essistant engineers, there assistant engineers, there assistant engineers, there assistant engineers, there assistant engineers, the content of the secretary engineers and all other officers of the service as line officers, and all other officers of the service as line officers, and assistant engineers to the sections:

Assistant engoes to rank with incuteanits.

Surgeons to rank with licuteanine commanders for the first five-years after promotion; after the first five-years after promotion; after the first five-years with commanders, and after fifteen years date of team mission to rank with commanders for the section of the commanders, and after fifteen years date of team mission to rank with commanders.

Surgeon of the fleet to rank with captains.

Assistant paymanters to rank with masters.

Paymanters to rank with Moutenant commanders the first five years after promotion; after the first years with commanders, and after titteen years 'delected years with commanders, and after titteen years' delected years with commanders, and after titteen years' delected years with commanders, and after titteen years' delected years after the first years with commanders to rank with masters.

Third assistant engineers to rank with midablemen. Second assistant engineers to rank with masters.

Chief ongineers to rank with lieutenant commander for the first five years with commanders; and efter fitteen years' date a commission to rank with captains.

Fleet engineer to rank with captain.

EAVAL (OMFREGUE)

MAYAL CONSTRUCTORM.

Assistant naval constructors to rank with masters.

Naval constructors of less than twelve years standing to rack with leutemant commanders; of more than twelve years with commanders; and of more than twenty years with captains.

OGAPIAINS AND PROPESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Chaptains and professors of mathematics more than twelve years standing in their respective grades to cank with commanders.

Chaptains and professors of mathematics of less than twelve years' with leutemant commanders.

\*\*REFERENCE\*\*\*

\*\*REFERENCE\*\*\*

\*\*REFERENCE\*\*

\*

CORRER
COLORS with midshipmon.
CALPRINES AND NALLMARERS.
Carponters and salimakers with gunners.
Stary Grapes.
The floet captain to be called the "chief of the staff," and to take precedence of the staff officers of every

grade.
Chiefs of bureau of the staff corps to rank with or

ing to their dates of commission as surgeons, paymanters, naval constructors and engineers, and not accounting to the date of appointment as floet officer or chief of bureau.

Feet staff officers to take precedence of executive officers.

All executive officers to have authority and precedence over all other staff officers, next to the commander, while on board the vessel, or at the station to which they are attached.

In processions on shore, on courts mariial, summary courts, courts of inquiry, boards of survey, and all other boards, it is and staff officers will take precedence, so cording to relative rank.

Temporary leaves of absence from station or ship, and reports of return, will be obtained from and made to the commander or executive officer, as the staff officer may be senior or junior in rank to the executive officer, the latter being notified in the former case.

May Department, March 13, 1863.

The staterooms on the starboard side of the wardroom are to be occupied by the line officers, and those on the port side by the staff officers of the wardroom mass. The forward stateroom of all on the starboard side connected with the wardroom, and the one next abaft it, are to be occupied by the reason of the navigating of ficer rothe wardroom mass. The forward stateroom of all on the starboard side connected with the wardroom, and the one next abaft it, are to be occupied by the remaining line officers in the order of their rank or seniority, the fing liseiteness, if there be one on board, sharing with them in choice agreeshly to his rank or seniority, but fing lineiteness, if there ward will fail to the senior among them, the fourth room to the next one in seniority, and so on.

On the port side the forward stateroom of all connected with the wardroom is to be occupied by the senior agineer on hoard in charge of the wardroom adjoining its forward bulkhead, and intended to present in view are intended to mess in the wardroom.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Rules to be Observed in the Navy of the United States in Relation to Paroles.

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Rules to be Observed in the Navy of the United States in Relation to Paroles.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 9.

1. Paroling must always take place by the interchange of signed duplicates of a wristen document, in which the names and rank of the persons paroled are correctly and distinctly stated. Any one who intentionally in natates his rank forfeits the benefit of his parole, and is liable to punishment.

2. None but commissioned officers can give the parole for themselves and their command, and no interior officer can give a parole without the authority of his superior, if within reach.

3. No paroling of entire bodies of men after a battle or capture, and no disminsal of large numbers of prisoners with a general declaration that they are paroled, is permitted, or will be considered of any value.

4. An officer who shall give a parole for himself or his command without referring to his superior, when it is in his power to do so, will be considered as a deserter, and be punished accordingly.

4. For the efficier, the phedging of his patrole is an individual act; and no wheleasies practing by an officer for a number of inferiors in runt, in wiolation of article 1, is permitted, or will be considered walld.

6. No non commissioned or warranted officer, or seaman, or private marine, or other person belonging to the navy, can give his parole shough through an officer. In dividual paroles not give through an officer. In dividual paroles not give through an officer.

7. No grisoner of war can be forced by the heatile porterment to phedge his parole, and any threats or their commenters have sufficed long confinement without the possibility of being parole through an officer.

7. No grisoner of war can be forced by the heatile government to phedge his parole, and any threats or their commenters to be declared with his observator and deutes as a citizen and shapeet of his fl

occasion to consult the work, that it is a reliable guide to he practitioner.

WANDERINGS OF A BEAUTY. By Mrs. Edwin James. This work possesses an interest apart from that which its merit awakens, from the fact of its being the production of a ludy whom good fortune and ill fortune have alternately brought prominently before the public. In Paris the musical soirces of Mrs. —, the talented English widow, were quite the rage; in New York, as Mrs. James, an interest of a discrent character has been aroused—that of sincere sympathy. We have not space for a detailed criticism of the book, but can recommend it cheerfully as a most pleasing sketch of European travel. We wish Evelyn had pursued her wanderings further, instead or coming back to Paris, to meet the rather exaggerated character of Philip d'Arcy, with whom we cannot fall so much in love as the heroine did. In truth, it is the lovemaking in this book that we like least of all; it is rather strained. But if the authoress wants a model after which to form this important part of novel making, she cannot seek a better prototype than that master mind to whom she dedicates her work. It is in descriptions of scenery, and of emotions awakened by that scenery, that Mrs. James is most successful. Some of her similes are poetical in the extreme, while the glimpes afforded us in the early part of the book of English country life, including country dinners and country conversation, is a laughable and exact portraiture of what goes on in those "stately homes" which, in Evelyn's case at least, proved to be, like the apples of the Pead Sea, resy checked to the eye, but ashes to the touch. We trust Mrs. James will continue writing; for the improvement is so marked as the work progresses that we can readily believe, judging by this fact, that a little practice in works of fiction would place this lady among prominent modern authoreases.

Around the Pyramids. Being a Tour in the Holy Land, and incidentally through several European Countries and Portions of Africa, during the y A few years since, accompanied by his daughter, he made the tour of Europe and the East, under circumstances which gave him great facilities for accurately obtaining a knowledge of the countries and people he visited. He made copious notes as he passed along, and nothing worthy of attention escaped his observant mind. He tells

PRACTICE AND PLEADING IN ACTIONS IN THE COURTS OF ERGORD IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK UNDER THE CODE OF PROCEDURE, and other statutes where applicable, with an appendix of forms. By Henry Whittaker, Counsellor at Law. Third edition, 2 vols. J. S. Voorhees, New York.

Second.—The Buke Nicholas, of Nassau, a person wholly new to the Greeks. He is German, and would not be accepted.

Taird.—Prince Lultpold, of Bavaris, a name in had odor with Greeks. He despised Greece in her dark days and now in her prosperity Greece despises him.

Phurth.—Prince Napoleon, the Emperor Napoleon's cowsin. As King of Greece, he would, it is thought, either sell that country to France or betray Napoleon's Carops.

Fifth.—Amadeus, a prioce of seventeen, second see of Victor Emanuel. He belongs to the red demouracy, is a follower of Garibald, and hold to a fault.

Nigh.—Prince Philip, Dake of Planders, the second see of Loopeld, King of the Palgians, is twenty-five years old. He is more a man of peace than of war of ripes age. He opinions are formed and fixed; is fond of the mechanical arts; is particularly courteous and affibite to all; has the qualities requisite for the material prosperity of the nation.

Second.—Bourbach, a general of the French Zouaves, a native Greek. Educated in France, he loves Greece cancely less than he does France. Glory has followed him in Algiers, and the fame of the Zouaves is due to the laurest of Bourbach. Although a foreigner, he saw reached the highest grade. Bold and enterprising, decided in his convictions, a general of democratic views.

Bourbach is contain to draw the sympathies of his country was a family of the facility of the country was a sealed the highest grade. Bold and enterprising, decided in his convictions, a general of democratic views.

Bourbach is contain to draw the sympathies of his country was a family of the facility of the product of the facility of

had now given them an opportunity to labor for a whole race of men.

Oblosel Shaw, on behalf of the regiment, made a soldierlike response. Over one thousand people were present, including many prominent citizens.